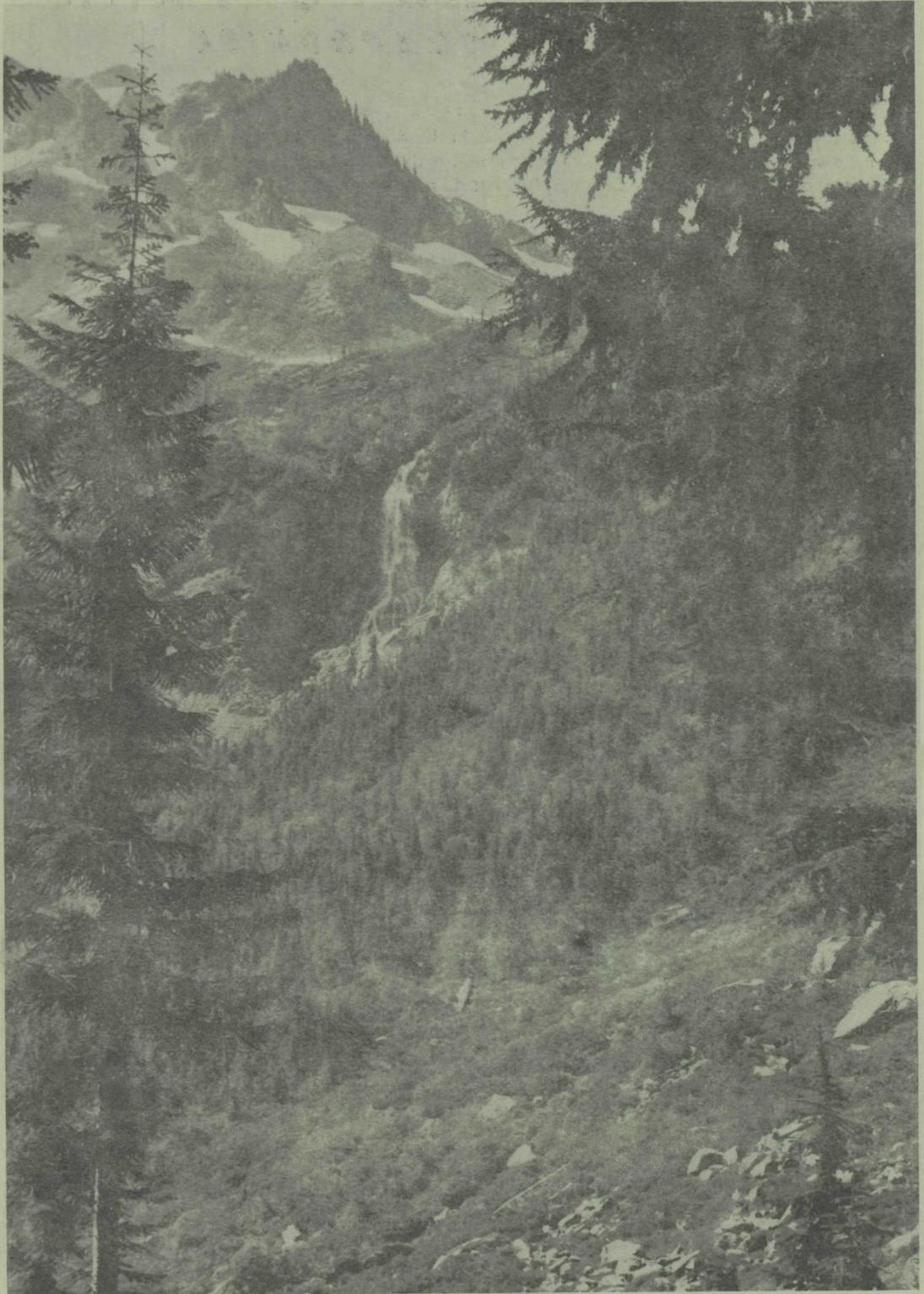


# THE WILD CASCADES



# THE GOVERNOR'S PARK

## ANOTHER COMPROMISE

In the State of Washington, Governor Daniel J. Evans has recommended to Congress that the State's third national park be established in the Northern Cascades. This is an important step forward in the creation of the long awaited North Cascades National Park. The significance of Governor Evans' action lies, not in the details of his recommendation, but in the fact that he has proposed a park, rather than no park.

It is refreshing to see, at last, a governor who recognizes and knows, from his Boy Scout days, that scenic quality is a necessary part of our environment.

"Those of us in this generation face a solemn obligation to do the best we are able to preserve, for succeeding generations, a quality of environment which will allow them to enjoy, as we do, the world in which we live. The North Cascades...are a heritage, not just of the people of this state, but the entire nation. They are an area of natural beauty and grandeur of national significance which deserve national recognition and protection."

It is encouraging to know that the traditional timber-oriented stand of the State and its past governors can be reversed.

"There is also little argument but that vast areas should be preserved in their natural wilderness state with a minimum incursion of the works of man."

It is remarkable that the governor was able to extract a confirmation of his wish for a park from the predominantly anti-park committee which he had appointed to advise him.

"I have appointed a representative committee, under my chairmanship, to develop a state position on the North Cascades. I am hopeful that this committee will, as a result of its studies, work out a unified state position on the North Cascades.... I believe the area west of Ross Lake...should seriously be considered by Congress for inclusion in the National Park system."

While we commend Governor Evans for his exceptional leadership in proposing a national park, we cannot agree with many of the details. The park is too small and it is in the wrong place. It is basically a compromise park born of conflict with the various political forces within the state, which were represented on the Governor's North Cascades Study Committee. It is a park that these interests finally would agree to, though with considerable reluctance from several quarters.

Primarily, this is a "Hunter's Park". It is located in a region inaccessible to the hunter, traveling by car or horse. It is an area isolated by a rugged mountain range on the west and Ross Reservoir on the east. By the State Game Department's admission, it is an area with very little game in it and where a park would not offer any management problem. Confinement of a park to this region leaves all the rest of the North Cascades open to hunting.

The impact of excluding the forests in this area from commercial harvesting is also insignificant. What little commercial forest exists is so inaccessible that it would not be economically feasible to harvest it. There is no grazing conflict at all. Ruggedness and inaccessibility, similarly exclude use of the area by commercial ski developers and hordes of Honda riders.

The Governor's proposal that this be a total-wilderness park recognizes the desirable use to which this region should be put but ignores the practical need for allowing people to see a park. This should be part of the wilderness-core of the park, not just the park itself.

It is thus eminently clear that the Governor's park was not designed to adequately incorporate the nation's most outstanding alpland scenery, strictly on its merits. It was a courageous step in the right direction but, unfortunately, the Governor did not step far enough.

The Governor is afraid that if the Washington conservationists don't join with him in his recommendations, that the controversy within the state will be such that there will be no park at all. The North Cascades Conservation Council does not subscribe to this premise. It believes that the North Cascades issue cannot be considered a state problem and that the outcome, as for all previous national parks, will be decided on the national scene. Further, the Council can't agree to entering the Congressional arena with a compromise park plan, recognizing the possibility of even further compromise at the hands of the nation's lawmakers.

The North Cascades Conservation Council and the nation's conservationists cannot afford to support Governor Evans' 1966 proposal for a park, half the size of the Federal Study Team's 1965 park and one-quarter the size of the conservationists' 1963 park.

Where, in the compromise proposals of the Governor and the Park Service-Forest Service Federal Study Team, have any plans been made to save the western and southern approaches? Even today the Forest Service is working steadily to cut the scenic heart out of the CASCADE RIVER, the SUIATTLE RIVER, the WHITECHUCK RIVER, and ELLIOT and SLOAN CREEKS of the SAUK RIVER. Tomorrow it will be the Little Wenatchee, White, Chiwawa and Entiat Rivers. A national park can put a stop to this.

Kennecott Copper Company likewise, but with an even greater insensitivity, is feverishly planning to destroy the climax of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. This New York company wants to scar for all time, with an open pit mine and a mill dump, what should be left as a scenic heritage to all future generations. A national park can possibly stop this and certainly would prevent it from occurring elsewhere.

The power to save this priceless scenic heritage lies with Congress. Let's hope it will act wisely in 1967 and during the succeeding years of deliberation. The members of the North Cascades Conservation Council have an obligation to help Congress reach the right solution. What will you be saying or writing for Senate and House hearings next year?



# GOVERNOR DANIEL J. EVANS' NORTH CASCADES STUDY COMMITTEE

FEBRUARY 1966

- Daniel J. EVANS - Olympia, Governor State of Washington  
COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
- H. Maurice AHLQUIST - Olympia, Director Washington State Department of Conservation
- John E. ANDRIST - Omak, Editor The Omak Chronicle
- Lewis A. BELL - Everett, attorney. Officer of Washington State Sportsmen's Council, member Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation
- James S. BETHEL - Seattle, Dean College Forestry University of Washington
- John A. BIGGS - Olympia, Director Washington State Department of Game
- Bert L. COLE - Olympia, Commissioner Public Lands in Washington State Department Natural Resources
- Mrs. Neil HAIG - Seattle, Boards of North Cascades Conservation Council, Olympic Park Associates, Seattle Audubon Society, Pacific Northwest Chapter Sierra Club, and Conservation Division member The Mountaineers
- Dr. William R. HALLIDAY - Seattle, surgeon. Board North Cascades Conservation Council, Chairman National Parks Committee of Conservation Division The Mountaineers
- Robert C. HILL - Mt. Vernon, realty and insurance business
- Admiral Nicholas A. LIDSTONE - Bellingham, Executive Bellingham Chamber of Commerce
- Charles H. ODEGAARD - Olympia, Director Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
- Bernard L. ORELL - Tacoma, Vice-President Weyerhaeuser Company (timber)
- Daniel B. WARD - Olympia, Director Washington State Department of Commerce and Economic Development
- Jonathan F. WHETZEL - Seattle, attorney. Washington State Legislative Representative-43rd Dist., Conservation Division The Mountaineers
- Wilfred WOODS - Wenatchee, Editor Wenatchee Daily World
- George ZAHN - Methow, Chairman Washington State Highway Commission

(Members were instructed by the Governor to participate as individuals, not as the representatives of organizational affiliations. The North Cascades Conservation Council did not authorize Dr. Halliday or Mrs. Haig to appear as its representatives or act on its behalf on the Governor's Study Committee.)

# A CASCADE CALENDAR FOR 1966 FIRST HALF

## January 6, SEATTLE -

Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman and Director Bureau Outdoor Recreation Edward Crafts announced North Cascades Study Team Report.

## January 8, SEATTLE -

North Cascades Conservation Council Board adopted Plan "A" (Conservationists 1963 Park and 1960 North Cascades Wilderness) plus Plan "B" (Study Team Park and Wilderness and with Conservationists' additions of Park, Wilderness and National Recreation Areas).

## February 7, SEATTLE -

Washington's Governor Daniel Evans discussed Conservationists' plans with nine of their Northwestern representatives.

## February 11, 12, SEATTLE -

Senator Henry Jackson's Interior Committee held public hearings on the North Cascades Study Team Report and Regional Director Bureau Outdoor Recreation Fred Overly's proposals for reducing Olympic National Park. Governor Evans recommended a small traditional national park between Ross Lake and Mt. Baker.

## February 19, OLYMPIA -

Governor Evans announced appointment of his 17 member North Cascades Study Committee.

## March 4, OLYMPIA -

First meeting of Governor Evans' North Cascades Study Committee--Chairman Governor Evans.

## March 11, PITTSBURGH -

Director of the Washington State Game Department John Biggs discussed his plans for the North Cascades at the National Wildlife Federation annual meeting. Northwest Conservationists indicated to Mr. Biggs that his plan was unacceptable.

## March 19, PORT ANGELES, Washington -

Washington State Sportsmen's Council (affiliated with National Wildlife Federation) adopted the State Game Department's plan.

## March 29, OLYMPIA -

Second meeting of Governor Evans' North Cascades Study Committee--the Governor appointed a "Sub-Committee on Recreation" and a "Sub-Committee on Use".

## April 26, OLYMPIA -

Meeting of Governor Evans' North Cascades Sub-Committee on Use--Chairman John Biggs.

## April 29, SEATTLE -

Meeting of Governor Evans' North Cascades Sub-Committee on Recreation--Chairman Wilfred Woods.

## May 10, OLYMPIA -

Third meeting of Governor Evans' North Cascades Study Committee--the Governor appointed a "Sub-Committee on Boundaries".

## June 1, OLYMPIA -

Meeting of Governor Evans' North Cascades Sub-Committee on Boundaries--Chairman John Biggs.

**June 14, SEATTLE -**

Fourth meeting of Governor Evans' North Cascades Study Committee--the Governor released his Report and Recommendations for a North Cascades National Recreation Area.

**July 16, SPOKANE -**

Democratic State Convention adopted a state platform natural resources plank in support of the North Cascades Study Team and the North Cascades Conservation Council.

**July 20, SEATTLE -**

Governor Evans met with five Northwest Conservationists to explain his recommendations for a North Cascades National Recreation Area.

**August 6, WENATCHEE -**

Republican State Convention adopted a state natural resources platform plank in support of Governor Evans' North Cascades Recommendations.

The State's plan for the North Cascades started with the Game Commission and Mr. Biggs.



**Walt Woodward**

The Seattle Times

Thursday, March 24, 1966

**Sportsmen Offer Cascades Plan**

Organized, sportsmen belatedly, but vigorously, are pushing a detailed plan which, they hope, will end the controversy over what to do with the North Cascades, the nation's last vast mountain wilderness.

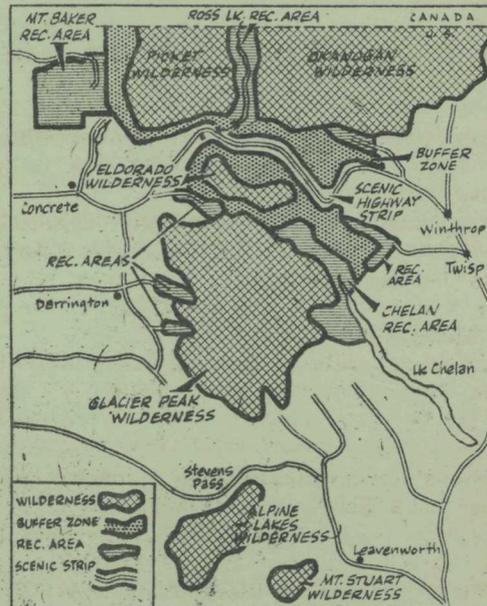
During all the recent uproar over the federal North Cascades Study Team's 2-to-1 decision in favor of a national park, the sportsmen only said they were opposed. They said they want to hunt and they cannot hunt in a national park.

**BUT NOW**, with Gov. Dan Evans facing a deadline on submission of the state's official position to federal officials, the sportsmen have left the negative for an affirmative plan which is definite, specific and detailed.

Instead of a national park, the sportsmen are proposing a congressionally established permanent North Cascades Recreation Area. Alan Pratt's accompanying map shows how the area would be divided into four different activity zones.

1. Wilderness areas in the Glacier Peak, Eldorado Peak, Picket Range and Okanogan Mountain regions. These areas would be barred to logging, grazing, mining, roads and commercial developments of any kind.

2. Surrounding "buffer" zones for limited recreation. Here, spur roads would be built to campgrounds, but no



commercial developments would be allowed. Timber cutting would be permitted only to create roads and campsites, and to remove diseased and fallen trees.

3. Multiple - outdoor - recreation areas. In these, trailer parks, ski areas and other commercial resorts would be permitted; timber restrictions would be the same as in the "buffer" zones.

4. Scenic - road approach corridors, such as along the North Cross-State Highway.

These would be open to commercial development.

Hunting would be banned in the scenic-road approach corridors, but permitted generally elsewhere, with wildlife management under the control of the State Game Department.

The sportsmen, therefore, propose to "lock up" huge areas of unspoiled wilderness and to shield these areas with other large land parcels in which vehicular activity would be restricted

to campers and others truly interested in an "outdoors" experience.

Sportsmen would entrust management to the Forest Service, with it responsible to a three-man board--the secretaries of interior and agriculture and the governor of this state. Inclusion of the governor is a brand-new proposal.

Whether this proposal will intrigue Governor Evans remains to be seen. But the plan is on his desk, over the signature of John A. Biggs, director of the State Department of Game, and with the unanimous and powerful approval of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council.

**THE PLAN**, while welcomed "because of its concern for the values at stake," will not change the attitude of the North Cascades Conservation Council, its president, Patrick D. Goldsworthy, says. The N. C. C. C. went on record for a national park at the recent Seattle hearings and remains in that position despite the sportsmen's new proposal, Goldsworthy says.

He thinks that, while it is interesting to have the governor proposed as one of the managers of the North Cascades' destiny, it may be that the sportsmen's plan is "politically cumbersome."

"The hunters really aren't going to lose that much hunting with a national park," Goldsworthy says.

But sportsmen do not think their proposal is much ado about nothing. They hope that the governor, being pressured from many sides on his upcoming critical decision, will look at their plan and say, "Aha, this is what I have been looking for."

June-July, 1966



State of Washington

Game Commissioners / Harold A. Pebbles, Chairman, Olympia  
 Arthur S. Coffin, Yakima; James H. Ralls, Wilson Creek;  
 Albert T. Pritchard, Kalama; Claude Bekins, Seattle;  
 Edson Dow, Wenatchee

Director of Game / John A. Biggs

## DEPARTMENT OF GAME

600 North Capitol Way / Olympia, Washington 98501

Honorable Daniel J. Evans, Governor  
 The State of Washington  
 Legislative Building  
 Olympia, Washington

March 10, 1966

Dear Governor Evans:

Pursuant to your request that members of your North Cascades Study Committee submit to you proposals as to the future, best, permanent use of the North Cascades, I submit the official proposal of the Washington State Game Commission...

It is based upon what the Commission feels to be an almost universal desire that steps be taken now to Congressionally assure the future of this unique and, as yet, largely unspoiled natural wilderness area of the State. The Proposal contemplates that the future best use of this area for the people of this State and the people of the nation is outdoor recreation, and that outdoor recreationists are composed of many segments of people having varying interests...

This is a management and policy making concept which has not heretofore been proposed or discussed. The plan recognizes and takes into account the philosophies of sincere conservationists throughout the United States and the nation's growing need for outdoor recreation...

The entire area would be administered by the United States Forest Service... The policies, planning and decisions having to do with the area would be arrived at by a board...

Wildlife within the entire area would be administered by the Washington State Game Commission... hunting would be maintained through major portions of it...

The State would secure title to a corridor through the North Cascades... a strip a mile wide on each side of the highway would be designated a multiple outdoor recreational area, and that the only development which could occur here would be of a planned type approved by the board...

We consider (this proposal) to be a good one; one which Congressionally guarantees the preservation of the North Cascades, takes into account the needs of all outdoor recreationists, takes into account the North Cascades highway, and makes it not merely a highway but the State's outstanding multiple-purpose recreational reas, and finally provides that planning and management for the future will be assured by a board which is representative of all interests.

Very truly yours,

THE DEPARTMENT OF GAME

John A. Biggs, Director



# WASHINGTON STATE GAME COMMISSION'S COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE NORTH CASCADES

MARCH 10, 1966

## PREAMBLE:

It would be proposed that there be enacted by the Congress of the United States specific legislation establishing the North Cascades Area of the State of Washington within the boundaries to be determined by the Congressional Act, to be known as the North Cascades National Recreation Area.

The Act would provide that its purpose and objective was to preserve the North Cascades in the highest and most unspoiled state possible for the use and management of the people of the United States for purposes of outdoor recreation.

The Act would further provide that within the North Cascades National Recreation Area there be established three basic sub-areas, which would be (1) wilderness areas, (2) limited outdoor recreation areas, and (3) multiple outdoor recreation areas.

The Act would make special provision for the State of Washington to acquire title to a corridor crossing the federal lands of the North Cascades for purposes of a major highway and would authorize the State to regulate and use this highway for purposes of travel and commerce.

The Act would provide that the area adjacent to the highway be zoned, in order that only planned-types of scenic outdoor recreation related developments would occur there.

The Act would provide for scenic corridors along the water courses approaching the North Cascades National Recreation Area.

The Act would, for practical purposes, eliminate logging, mining, and grazing in the area.

The Act would provide for the actual administration of the area by the United States Forest Service, with funds provided by Congress, for the reason that this is already the administration in the area and it would not be economical or desirable to have two duplicating or over-lapping administrations.

Finally, and basically, the Act would provide that there be established a North Cascades Management Board, which would pass upon and approve all development of any kind within the North Cascades National Recreation Area, and would insure that the guidelines and preservation guarantees set down by Congress in the Act be forever maintained.

## NORTH CASCADES MANAGEMENT BOARD:

The North Cascades Management Board would be composed of the Secretary of Agriculture, or his designee; the Secretary of the Interior, or his designee; and, the Governor of the State of Washington, or his designee. This Board would have a responsibility and an obligation to maintain the North Cascades in the highest natural state possible, consistent with the guarantees in the basic Act. The Board would do all planning for the entire area and would have the sole authority to approve any and all developments of any kind which would occur within the area, whether they be natural recreational developments, roads, trails, or commercial developments.

The Board would absolutely control and establish the policies and management philosophies which the United States Forest Service would follow as the actual administrator of the area.

The basic Act would charge the Board with maintaining the North Cascades National Recreation Area in perpetuity in its highest possible wilderness state and as one of the nation's major outdoor recreational areas.

## LAND USE DESIGNATIONS:

The attached map indicates the tentative, various land-use designations for the area, the location of the cross-state scenic highway, and the approach corridors to the area.

### (1) Wilderness Areas:

The largest land areas would be designated as "wilderness areas". These areas would be managed under the wilderness concept which would forever preserve these areas, would restrict completely logging, grazing, mining, road construction, commercial development or the use of any motorized types of transportation or vehicles.

### (2) Limited Outdoor Recreation Areas:

The wilderness areas would be surrounded by limited outdoor recreation areas. These would be managed as buffer-zones to insure complete preservation of the wilderness areas of the North Cascades. The Board could approve such developments as spur roads into these areas, outdoor camp grounds, and types of recreational developments that would not be of a commercial nature. Timber cutting would be allowed only as neces-

sary for the construction of roads, camp grounds, or to remove diseased or fallen timber, and only with the approval of the Board. No commercial camp grounds or buildings would be constructed in these areas.

(3) Multiple Outdoor Recreation Areas:

The Board would have authority in this land-use classification to authorize the development of trailer parks, camp grounds, cabins, lodges, ski areas, chalets, or other types of commercial developments that are compatible with the area and as the need for these types of developments presented themselves. The cutting of timber would be prohibited in these areas, except as authorized by the Board and as needed for the development of areas, or for the removal of diseased or fallen timber.

(a) Approach Corridors:

The approach corridors, as outlined on the attached map, could be classified as multiple outdoor recreation areas and, in addition, would properly serve as scenic approach areas to the various river valleys and to the more scenic interior heart-land of the North Cascades National Recreation Area.

(b) North Cascades Highway:

The North Cascades Highway would become a vital and useful component of the North Cascades National Recreation Area, it would serve as a major artery of north State travel and commerce, and, additionally, would become a planned multiple-purpose outdoor recreation area in itself; probably the most important and heavily used such area within the North Cascades National Recreation Area.

The State of Washington would acquire ownership of an absolute right-of-way for present and future development of this road. A zoned area, at least a mile in width, on each side of the highway would be established as a planned and regulated multiple-purpose outdoor recreation area where outdoor recreation developments of all kinds, including camping areas, trailer areas, skiing areas, scenic areas, hotels, restaurants, and other types of planned developments could be established.

All developments would have to have the approval of the North Cascades Management Board. These developments could cover any type of outdoor recreational use which was compatible with the area for which a need had been shown and which were planned to retain the area to the greatest extent possible as a scenic outdoor recreational wonderland.

Hunting would not be permitted within at least one mile of each side of the highway, in order that the scenic and esthetic values of wildlife could be observed.

SPECIFIC GUARANTEES SUGGESTED  
TO BE INCLUDED IN THE BASIC ACT:

(1) Wildlife Resources:

The wildlife resources of the North Cascades National Recreation Area would be under the management administration of the Washington State Game Commission. The Commission would be charged with maintaining adequate and appropriate hunting closures for at least one mile on each side of the North Cascades Highway and for greater distances where wildlife was determined to have a high scenic or esthetic value.

The Commission would be charged with carrying on an adequate, well-managed, and progressive fishery program throughout the entire North Cascades National Recreation Area, in order that its fishery potential may be fully and completely utilized by outdoor recreationists.

The Commission would be charged with maintaining hunting closures in all areas where wildlife have a clear, highly scenic value, and in areas where safety was of paramount importance, and would be further charged with establishing no hunting seasons prior to September 8th of any year, in order that the least possible interference with other types of outdoor recreation would be had.

The Commission would be authorized, within these limitations, to establish hunting seasons in the remainder of the North Cascades National Recreation Area.

(2) Mining:

Mining of strategic minerals in the North Cascades National Recreation Area would be permitted only if, under Congressional action, it was determined that a national emergency existed, and that mining in the area was necessary for national preservation; such mining to be allowed only for the duration of the national emergency.

(3) Timber:

The cutting of timber would be prohibited in the North Cascades National Recreation Area, except as authorized by the North Cascades Management Board, and then only where necessary for the development of roads, camp grounds, other recreational developments, or the removal of diseased or fallen timber.

(4) Grazing:

There will be no commercial grazing of livestock on any portion of the North Cascades National Recreation Area. This will not preclude the grazing by horses or pack-animals used by recreationists during the time they are in the North Cascades National Recreation Area.

(5) County In-lieu Tax Payments or Receipt Shares:

Each of the counties included within the North Cascades National Recreation Area would, by the Congressional Act, be guaranteed payments of these kinds in the same proportion they are now receiving them.

(6) Administration:

Administration would be under the United States Forest Service, for the reason that the United States Forest Service is best equipped by experience to actually carry out the administration of a composite outdoor recreational area of this kind, and, for the further reason, that it would be uneconomical and undesirable that two major administrations, such as the Forest Service and the

Park Service, would overlap and conflict in an area of this kind. All of these things clearly call for a single administration and it is indicated that the Forest Service is best equipped to do this. Funds for the administration of the North Cascades National Recreation Area would be provided by the Congress of the United States as a part of the Forest Service budget.

It should be clearly noted that it is proposed that the Forest Service be only the administrating agency and that all policies, planning, philosophies, and overall direction as to management are the sole prerogative of the North Cascades Management Board, the composition of which clearly assures that local and national interests of all types have adequate and equal representation in the policy making and broad administration of the North Cascades National Recreation Area.

Other members of the Governor's Committee then have their say.

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE  
GOVERNOR'S  
NORTH CASCADES  
STUDY COMMITTEE  
FROM  
JONATHAN WHETZEL**

MARCH 28, 1966

Recommendation 1. Land use policy should be determined by legislation rather than administrative decisions.

Recommendation 2. Primary emphasis should be on recreational, educational, scientific and scenic values and uses.

Recommendation 3. Specific areas would be classified into four general categories of use: (a) wilderness, (b) general recreational use, (c) scenic highways, and (d) wild rivers....

<u>Area</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Management</u>
North Cascade Primitive area west of Ross Lake and north of North Cross State Highway including Picket Range	Wilderness	National Park Service as National Park
North Cascade Primitive Area East of Ross Lake and North of North Cross State Highway	Wilderness	Forest Service and State Game Commission under Wilderness Act
Glacier Peak Wilderness with extensions to North and West of existing boundaries	Wilderness	Forest Service and State Game Commission under Wilderness Act
Area South of North Cross State Highway and North of Glacier Peak Wilderness including Cascade Pass, Hidden Lakes, Eldorado, Upper Stehekin, Park Creek and Bridge Creek	Wilderness	National Park Service as National Park

Alpine Lakes Limited Area	Wilderness	Forest Service and State Game Commission under Wilderness Act
Cougar Lake Limited Area	Wilderness	Forest Service and State Game Commission under Wilderness Act
Mt. Baker and Mt. Shuksan excluding Heather Meadows	Wilderness	National Park Service as National Park
Heather Meadows	General Recreational	National Park Service as National Recreation Area
Areas West, South including Monte Cristo Peaks, and East of Glacier Peak Wilderness	General Recreational	Forest Service and State Game Commission as National Recreation Area
Lower Stehekin Valley North of Stehekin River	General Recreational	National Park Service as National Park
North Cross State, Mountain Loop, Stevens Pass, Snoqualmie Pass, Chinook Pass and White Pass Highways	Scenic Highways	National Park, Forest Service, State Park Commission, local agencies and private owners
Portions of Skagit, Sauk, Stillaguamish, Suiatle, upper Wenatchee (Tumwater)	Wild river	National Park Service, Forest Service, State Game Commission, State Parks Commission

## SCENIC HIGHWAYS

Scenic highways present an opportunity to further the recreational facilities available in the study area.... In the Governor's Conference on Design for Washington... one of the recommendations for establishment of a state scenic highway system:

"That the North Cross State Highway and its approaches be developed as a scenic highway...."

Some of my recommendations set out below for scenic highways for the North Cascades study area will also apply to other areas and to a general state scenic highway systems. I strongly urge that immediate attention be given to the design and protection of the roadside corridors of the North Cross State Highway since this highway is not yet completed and there is time to prevent mistakes which we have made on all our other mountain pass highways.

1. Advisory Committee. There should be appointed an advisory committee on scenic highways within and leading to the study area. The committee should... prepare a master plan... (to) include design standards, provisions for protection of scenic corridors and proposals for recreational use.

Of especial importance are plans for the North Cross State Highway where design... can make a difference between just another routine engineering project and an outstanding scenic highway....

2. Roadway.... Would be under the State Highway Commission and State Patrol jurisdiction.

3. Commercial Traffic.... Would be permitted subject to state regulation....

4. Highway Design.... The objective should be to fit the highway into the landscape with the least disturbance from cuts and fills.

5. Highway Facilities.... Provided where... they do not destroy scenic values... designed so as not to create damage to fragile high mountain or alpine areas... and designed to fit into the landscape.

6. Commercial Facilities. Generally, tourist facilities should be located in adjacent towns rather than sprawling along the highway as in the strip development now taking place along Snoqualmie Pass....

7. Recreational Facilities. The Advisory Committee should prepare as part of its master plan a recreational plan....

8. Roadside Protection. The corridor adjacent to the highway should be protected to prevent impairment of the scenery.... Within this corridor would be located recreational facilities for intensive recreational use.... Land should remain in public ownership. Where title is held by private persons exchange in some cases could be made of other federal land for corridors....

RECOMMENDATIONS TO GOVERNOR'S  
NORTH CASCADES  
STUDY COMMITTEE

FROM  
MRS. NEIL HAIG\*

MARCH 25, 1966

- A. PLAN "A" - North Cascades Conservation Council's best plan:
1. NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council in 1963.
  2. CHELAN NATIONAL MOUNTAIN RECREATION AREA as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council in 1963.
  3. NORTH CASCADES WILDERNESS AREA as proposed by the Mountaineers and the North Cascades Conservation Council in 1960.
- B. PLAN "B" - North Cascades Conservation Council's reasonable alternate plan:
1. NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK as proposed by Mr. Crafts plus the Mt. Baker portion of the national park proposed by Mr. Hartzog.
  2. OKANOGAN WILDERNESS AREA as proposed by the Study Team and modified to include Horseshoe Basin at the extreme northeastern corner and several other areas.
  3. GLACIER PEAK WILDERNESS AREA plus three extensions recommended by the Study Team on the White Chuck, Suiattle, and Stehekin Rivers plus an additional extension to include the entire Buck Creek drainage.
  4. CASCADES-CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA surrounding the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area on the west, south, and east and extending northward to the Okanogan Wilderness to include all areas within the external boundaries of the 1963 proposed North Cascades National Park and Chelan National Mountain Recreation Area and the 1966 Eldorado High Country proposal of Mr. Greely.
  5. SKAGIT WILD RIVER SYSTEM as proposed by the Study Team but modified to include the White Chuck River.
- C. ALPINE LAKES WILDERNESS AREA as proposed by The Mountaineers, Mazamas, North Cascades Conservation Council, and the Pacific Northwest Chapter of the Sierra Club in 1963, with the elimination of the lower Wapatus River drainage due to checkerboard ownership.
- D. COUGAR LAKES WILDERNESS AREA as proposed by the North Cascades Conservation Council in 1962.

\*For detailed description see Wild Cascades December-January, 1965-1966.



**RECOMMENDATIONS TO  
THE GOVERNOR'S  
NORTH CASCADES STUDY COMMITTEE  
FROM  
DR. WILLIAM R. HALLIDAY**

MARCH 29, 1966

It is... proposed that the position of the State of Washington on the northern portion of the North Cascades include the following (see numbered areas on map):

- (1) A "traditional" national park in the Mt. Baker-Picket Area.
- (2) Specific legislative authorization for any necessary expansion of the Heather Meadows ski area.
- (3) A Forest Service national recreation area with stringent restrictions on logging, including the Skagit reservoirs (3a), the North Cross-State Highway recreation corridor (3b), the lower Stehekin Valley (up to Bridge Cr. - 3c) and an area between Lake Chelan and the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (3d).
- (4) Enlargement of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (besides the three minor, noncontroversial areas recommended by the North Cascades study team) to include the Cascade Pass-Eldorado (4a) and-upper Stehekin-Bridge Creek area (4b).
- (5) The Thunder Creek reservoir area should be transferred from the wilderness area to the national recreation area if the Thunder Creek Dam is constructed.
- (6) A Monte Cristo-Big Four National Recreational Area administered by the Forest Service.

Alternate proposals which would receive conservation support if desirable from the standpoint of other interests include:

- (A) Addition of the Cascade Pass-Eldorado area to the North Cascades National Park instead of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.
- (B) Establishment of a North Cascades National Park south of the Skagit River as recommended by the North Cascades Conservation Council in 1963. This would be in addition to the one here recommended north of the Skagit, and would replace the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area (B-1) in its expanded form (B-2) as indicated here, plus the Monte Cristo-Big Four area (B-3) and some additional lowland valleys.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Glacier Peak-Lake Chelan Area

This is the heartland of the original proposal by the North Cascades Conservation Council, The Mountaineers, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, the Sierra Club and others for a North Cascades National Park and a national recreation area adjoining it on the east...

Sportsmen have indicated the desirability of creation of a national recreation area in the general area previously suggested by the North Cascades Conservation Council, and including the lower Stehekin area...

The Cascade Pass-Eldorado Area

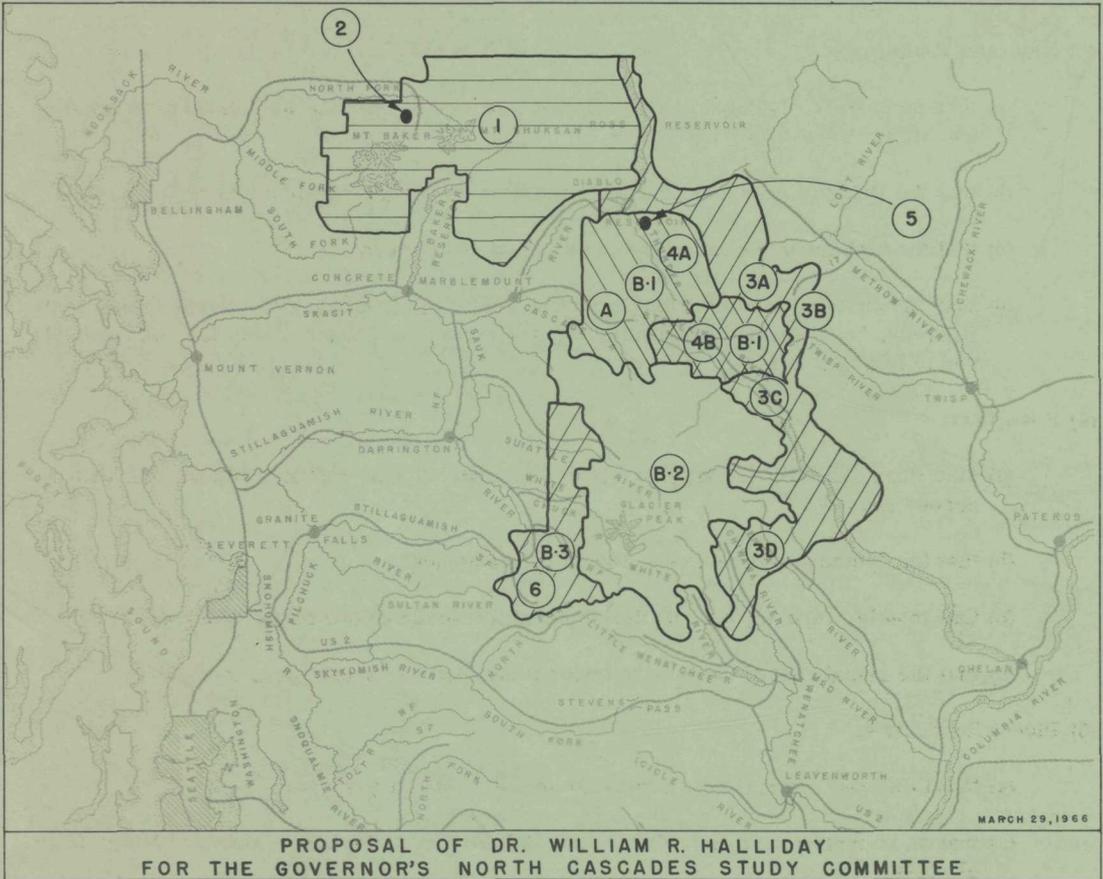
This area is... suitable either for national park inclusion or addition to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area...

Sportsmen and conservationists, however, now appear agreed that the high-elevation heartland of this area is unsuitable for a national recreation area, which would permit tramways and other mechanical lifts at Cascade Pass and Eldorado Peaks...

The apparent differences between... John Biggs' map and the one appended are largely based on the fact that the Biggs map is a diagrammatic representation whereas the appended map is based on topography. The high-elevation heartland of this area is much more extensive than indicated by the Biggs diagram...

The Mt. Baker-Picket Area

Aside from minor give-and-take on such boundaries as the Nooksack canyons, this section north of the Skagit River represents the least area which would be meaningful as a national park.



The Governor appoints a sub-committee to study only Recreational uses - March 29.

- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Wilfred Woods, Chairman | Robert Hill      |
| Lewis Bell              | Charles Odegaard |
| Bert Cole               | Jonathan Whetzel |
| Mrs. Neil Haig          | George Zahn      |

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF GOVERNOR'S SUB-COMMITTEE ON RECREATION

APRIL 29, 1966

- (1) that the corridor of the North Cross State Highway be boundaryed by natural ridges on either side of the valley.
  - (a) that the State Highway Department maintain the highway and control the right-of-way.
  - (b) that the corridor be managed for scenic beauty for high intensity public use.
  - (c) if there are commercial establishments, that they be localized and in keeping with natural beauty of the area.

(2) that the Okanogan Primitive Area be left a wilderness area, including Horseshoe Basin and Windy Peak.

(3) Eldorado Peaks Area -

(a) that Stehekin Valley up to Bridge Creek, but not beyond, be an intensive recreation use area.

(b) that the Bridge Creek and Cascade Pass area be preserved for hiking with no roads.

(c) that the high mountain core be maintained as wilderness.

(d) that the eastern portion of the Eldorado Peaks area, adjacent to North Cross State Highway, be developed for limited recreational use without roads and for possible use of hiking trails.

(4) Ross Lake -

(a) that Ross Lake be for limited broad recreational use on the southern end with an access road.

(b) that the southern end be under corridor management.

(c) that motels, resorts, etc. be developed at the southern end of the lake only.

(d) that the remainder of the lake be under restricted use scenic preservation.

(5) Picket Range Area -

(a) that this area remain in its natural state due to its uniqueness.

(b) that it be managed in accordance with 16 U.S. Code, Section 1, under National Park criteria.

(6) Mt. Baker Area -

(a) that the Mt. Baker area be developed for heavy recreational use with a wilderness core, including Mt. Baker itself.

\* \* \* \* \*

Considered by the Sub-Committee on Recreation were significant recommendations from its members:

RECOMMENDATIONS of CHARLES H. ODEGAARD - \_\_\_\_\_  
April 12, 1966

Sight seeing -- It should be kept in mind that this not only includes the place on which the person stands, walks, or rides but also that upon which he looks.

At the last meeting there was comment concerning why the need for a large area of total land when campers are bunched into a much smaller area. Notwithstanding that improvements can be made in camping practices by all of us, I would submit that one sound reason for this practice is that these large numbers of people are grouped together to preserve the remainder of the area for viewing, rest, aesthetic purposes, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS of MRS. NEIL HAIG - 

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April 27, 1966

INTRODUCTION

I assume that we are requested to consider the suitability of the various uses to particular places within the North Cascades Study Area and thereby derive a picture of use patterns upon which we may base recommendations for particular administrative entities.

I have attached a list of customary recreation uses, showing their suitability in relation to... national parks, wilderness areas, and national recreation areas.... Because recreation use and physical attributes are inextricably tied together and because those two are in turn tied to the three entities, I find it impossible and unrealistic to avoid a consideration of them all together.

An examination of possible recreation uses and the definitions of the three entities, leads to the following distinctions:

The national parks are established primarily to preserve wildlife and unique or outstanding samples of the nation's natural beauty and to present them to the public in the most attractive, least disruptive, and most enlightening manner. They are used for recreation, including wilderness recreation under the Wilderness Act, but their primary purpose is to preserve and exhibit wildlife and outstanding natural beauty.

The wilderness areas, which may be within national forests, national parks, or national wildlife refuges, are established to ensure that we do not occupy and modify all areas, leaving no lands in their natural condition. They are to be enjoyed in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness. They are used for recreation, but their primary purpose is to preserve natural conditions.

The national recreation areas are established to provide readily accessible outdoor recreation on relatively large land areas within easy driving distance of urban centers. They are intended to fill the gap which exists in outdoor recreation between the relatively small municipal and state parks on the one hand and the generally large and relatively inaccessible areas in the national parks and wildernesses. They are not intended to take the place of either. Their primary purpose is recreation.

RECREATION USES

In assessing and appraising recreation uses, we have a number of givens:

- (1) Some recreation uses are incompatible with each other.
- (2) Some recreation uses are incompatible with the primary purpose of establishing wilderness areas and national parks.

(3) The number of recreation uses suitable to a given area is inversely proportional to

- (a) the number of people attracted to the area, and
- (b) the quality of the area.

(4) Any plan of management of the North Cascades Study Area (the area from White Pass to the Canadian Border) requires that the area be zoned

- (a) to avoid conflict between recreation uses and users, and
- (b) to provide adequate protection for the scenic resource and the recreation resource.

It is readily apparent that not every recreation use and recreation user can be accommodated in every part of the Area. One use imposes upon another or upon the resource and must, therefore, be subject to limitation. Anyone who advocates that the entire Area must be made available for his preferred use simply is not being reasonable. For instance, I might prefer that the entire area north of Stevens Pass be a national park in order that game might be observed on a friendly, live-and-let-live basis. But that would hardly be reasonable from a hunter's standpoint. On the other hand, it is equally unreasonable for a hunter to insist that the entire area north of Stevens Pass be open to hunting. My use conflicts with his, but his conflicts with mine. If we are reasonable, we will apportion the Area for our respective uses with the least amount of dislocation to our respective uses.

The method used in this country to apportion the public lands to various uses is land-use zoning. This is done in minute detail at the administrative level with national forests and national parks. A more general zoning is effected at the legislative level by the establishment of national parks, wilderness areas, national forests, and national wildlife refuges. Because the North Cascades Study Area is eminently suited for national park and wilderness area status, we are dealing with legislative land-use zoning.

Examinations of the North Cascades Study Area for land management planning have repeatedly found that the Northern Area (Glacier Peak-Stehekin-Eldorado-Ross Lake-Picketts-Mt. Baker) contains the most outstanding alpine scenery in the continental United States. Because of this, all or parts of this Northern Area have been recommended for a national park since the early years of this century. Because the national parks are established to preserve and exhibit the outstanding natural beauty of this nation, and because this Northern Area contains the most outstanding mountain scenery in the nation, it is impossible to fault the logic of these recommendations.

An examination of the Northern Area leads to the following conclusions regarding recreation use:

(1) The outstanding attribute of the Northern Area is its matchless mountain scenery. It should be preserved in its natural setting and no recreation use should be permitted which diminishes the scenic resource or the enjoyment thereof.

(2) The Northern Area will receive extremely heavy use along the route of the North Cascades Highway. Within a decade of the opening of the highway, upwards of three million visitors may be expected each year. The number could be much larger. The potential impact of such use is so great that visitor use in this locale will have to be controlled closely and carefully guided to protect the resource and to reduce user conflict.

(3) To protect the scenery from road construction, to provide a natural setting in perpetuity, to prevent over-use and consequent loss of wildlands values, a substantial portion of the Northern Area should be classified as wilderness within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(4) Visitor interpretative services should be provided along scenic roads and at entrances to the Northern Area.

(5) Gathering of forest products in the vicinity of roads should be prohibited. Gathering away from roads should be allowed only insofar as there is no discernible impact. We are dealing with the prospect of millions of visitors, and the natural beauty of this area would soon be stripped by promiscuous gathering.

(6) A substantial portion of the Northern Area should be closed to hunting. In the vicinity of roads, travel during the hunting season will be too great to permit hunting. Away from roads, hiking, camping, and sight-seeing outrank hunting as existing uses in most of the Northern Areas. The Stehekin drainage offers good hunting, but its use by non-hunters is heavier even during the high-hunt season. The area east of Ross Lake offers good hunting; its use by non-hunters appears to be less than that by hunters. Therefore, the area east of Ross Lake is not recommended as part of the Northern Area to be closed to hunting. The recommended closure works a hardship on those few hunters who do use the Northern Area. But the take from this area is relatively light...

(7) To protect the scenery, it is recommended that there be no developed ski facilities with the Northern Area. It may be that demands for space will someday necessitate the development of downhill ski facilities along the North Cascades Highway. However, this is doubtful. The proliferation of such facilities seems to be more a matter of insatiable demand than physical need. Like hunting, water-skiing, and auto-touring, downhill skiing imposes on other recreation uses and the recreation and scenic resources. Like them, it must be subject to limitation. At least one major mountain pass in this state should be left in a more-or-less natural condition

for the benefit of that portion of the population which enjoys the mountains as they are.

(8) Visitor facilities should be kept to a minimum consistent with the preservation of the area's natural beauty. Tourist facilities, except for campgrounds and essential services should be outside of the Northern Area on private lands.

(9) Roadside camping should be limited to established campgrounds. Mass visitation requires this limitation in order to protect the Northern Area's natural beauty. Backcountry camping should be controlled as required to maintain the Northern Area's natural beauty and wildland values and may, in some locales, require limitation to established campgrounds.

(10) No lifts or trams should be installed within the Northern Area. No means of mass access should be permitted to any area away from the roads. Together with its mountain scenery, the Northern Area's unique attraction is its wildness. No other area within the continental United States approaches it for wildness. This resource would be destroyed by Mass access.

(11) A lift or tram from outside the Northern Area to a point on the extreme periphery of the Area may be permissible for a panoramic overlook if sufficient demand is demonstrated. Such access to a vantage point might even be permitted at the southern end of Ross Lake if no location outside the Area is available.

(12) No motor vehicle traffic should be allowed away from the roads. Use of motor vehicles should be limited to sight-seeing and to that required to transport people or things from one place to another and should not be permitted as a recreation use in itself. Motor vehicles destroy wildlands values, disturb other users, and often damage the physical resource. In addition, because motor vehicles bring places closer together in time and space, they tend--in a relative sense--to diminish the size of a dedicated area.

(13) Horsepower and speed limits should be placed on motor boats using Ross and Diablo lakes. People seeking the thrills of speed and power should find their recreation elsewhere than in the mountains. The disruption caused by such use is as serious, if not more serious, as that caused by backcountry motor vehicle use. In addition, speed and horsepower limits on the lakes have the effect of increasing the size of the lakes for users....

Some will consider these recommendations too restrictive. They are restrictive, but they are not too restrictive. We are dealing in this Northern Area with the scenic climax of the North Cascades. This area is unsurpassed in the continental United States for its mountain scenery. It deserves and needs the highest protection that can be afforded to it. We will serve neither ourselves nor our posterity if, in our desire to use and possess, we destroy or seriously damage its scenic and recreation resources....

#### PROPOSED OKANOGAN WILDERNESS

Wilderness use of the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area on the easternmost edge of the North Cascades Primitive Area has been dominant since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The only practical use of the area is wilderness recreation and grazing. Since the two are recognized as being compatible uses under the Wilderness Act, there is no good reason for excluding this area from the proposed wilderness. Indeed, one would hope that the Washington State Department of Natural Resources will classify its adjoining sections of land as a roadless area so that the wilderness will continue to the east. The Forest Service has stated that the exclusion of the Horseshoe Basin-Windy Peak area was predicated on establishing a natural boundary. This makes little sense when the result is to eliminate from the wilderness some of its finest country.

#### PROPOSED ALPINE LAKES- ENCHANTMENT WILDERNESS

It appears that the Study Team recommendations are inadequate. In order to protect an area as wilderness, it is necessary that the areas of attraction within it be removed sufficiently from roadheads to necessitate a considerable hike. The boundaries here have been moved so close to core area, even to the extent of dividing the core in-two, that continued wilderness preservation (is jeopardized)... The boundaries of these proposed wilderness areas must be enlarged or a special buffer zone must be established outside them if the wilderness classification is to be meaningful.

#### PROPOSED MT. AIX WILDERNESS

In addition to the area proposed for wilderness classification, the Forest Service intends to manage the crest area and the area around Cougar Lake as a recreation area with primitive, backcountry recreation only. In effect, this is wilderness recreation. It makes little sense to manage an area for primitive recreation and

not classify it as wilderness. Wilderness classification will afford this area the protection it needs without interfering with planned recreation use of the area.

#### LOWER ELEVATION STREAMS AND LAKES

The North Cascades (Federal) Study Team's failure to include a consideration of, and recommendations upon, the excellent recreation lands and waters at lower elevations of the North Cascade Study Area is particularly disappointing.

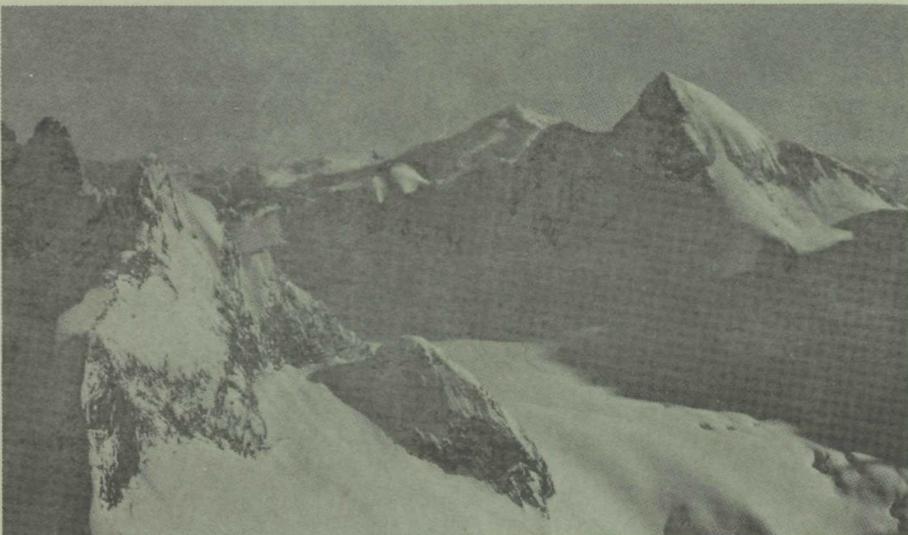
The area to the west, south, and east of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area and the proposed national park offers outstanding recreation opportunities. Indeed, it is in this area, and not in the more scenic high country, that recreational opportunities are the greatest...

An equally outstanding area for recreation is that which surrounds the proposed Alpine Lakes-Enchantment Wildernesses.

The area cries out for formal recognition and consequent development and management. Its recreation season is much longer and its recreational opportunities far greater than the high country upon which the (Federal) Study Team concentrated.

A conflict with commodity exploitation exists in much of these lower elevation areas, but sophisticated land-use zoning and road, trail, and facilities location would avoid most conflicts and leave the bulk of the forest resource available for commercial exploitation. As things now stand, a large portion of the recreation resource is going unused, is unavailable, and is being damaged by careless resource exploitation. Yet it is in this area, and not in the scenic high country, that recreation demands may best be filled...

I want to thank Rodger Pegues, Northwest (Conservation) Representative... for his assistance in the preparation of this report.



## RECREATION USES

USE	National Parks	Wilderness Areas	National Recreation Areas
Sight-seeing	x	x	x
Auto-touring	x	x	x
Hunting		x (1)	x (2)
Fishing	x	x	x
Hiking	x	x	x
Riding, horse	x	x	x
Wilderness travel	x	x	
Swimming	x	x	x
Boating, motor	x (2)		x
Gathering	x (2)	x (2)	x (2)
Scientific studies	x	x	
Picnicking	x	x	x
Winter sports	x (2)	x (3)	x
Camping	x (2)	x	x (2)
Resorts	x		x
Motorized trail riding			x (2)

(1) Not in national park wilderness.

(2) Subject to limitation based on need to preserve key use or to prevent user conflicts.

(3) Limited to cross-country, skiing, snow-shoeing, or snow play.

The Governor also appoints a sub-committee to study all uses -  
March 29.

John Biggs, Chairman  
Maurice Ahlquist  
John Andrist  
James Bethel

William Halliday  
Nicholas Lidstone  
Bernard Orell  
Daniel Ward

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF GOVERNOR'S SUB-COMMITTEE ON USE

APRIL 26, 1966

The committee agreed to certain basic premises  
and recommendations, and they are as follows:

#1. That the highest and best use of the North Cascades area, as delineated on the map (identical with map of Game Department's initial proposal) which accompanies this report, is outdoor recreation and that the area should be preserved in as nearly as possible an unspoiled state for this purpose. Other uses should be permitted, but secondarily and where they are compatible with the basic and primary use.

#2. That the North Cascades should, by a specific Act of Congress, be set aside as an area of preservation and outdoor recreation; that it should be designated by this Act as the North Cascades National Recreation Area; and, that embraced within it should be Congressionally defined wilderness areas, multiple-purpose outdoor recreational areas, and corridor areas.

#3. That the Act establishing the North Cascades National Recreation Area should grant and convey to the State of Washington a right-of-way adequate for present and future needs for that portion of the North Cascades Cross-State Highway which traverses the North Cascades National Recreation Area, and the State of Washington should be granted and assured the unqualified right to manage and to regulate travel and commerce over this highway without interference from the Federal Government or any agency of it.

#4. The committee recommends that as a part of the Congressional Act establishing the North Cascades National Recreation Area, there be created the North Cascades Consultation or Advisory Board. This board is proposed to consist of the Governor of the State of Washington, or his representative; the Secretary of Agriculture, or his representative; and, the Secretary of Interior, or his representative.

This Board should receive and reivev from the Federal agency charged with administering the North Cascades National Recreation Area a comprehensive plan for the development and permanent public use of the area. It should periodicallyhear the views of interested segments of the general public as they relate to uses of the area and should convey these to the Federal agency charged with administering the area as policy and counsel, ir order that the general public interest may best be served.

The board should receive and review from the administering Federal agency all development plans for the North Cascades National Recreation Area and should offer counsel to the administering agency in connector with them. The board should periodically review the entire management objectives of the Federal agency administering the North Cascades National Recreation Area as a means of assuring the general public that the Congressional mandates and directives which are a part of the Act establishing the North Cascades National Recreation Area were being conscientiously observed. The board would have no administrative or management responsibilities of any kind.

#### SPECIFIC RESOURCE USES:

It is the consensus of the committee that provision be made wherever compatible with the basic objectives of natural preservation and outdoor recreation, for grazing, and for mining, and for timber cutting where necessary for road construction, recreational development, and where disease control is necessary and desirable for the protection and enhancement of the basic forest resource.

It is recommended that hydro-electric power development be provided for where it is compatible with the basic management objectives and uses of the total area. . . .

#### RECREATIONAL USES:

It is the view of the committee that the North Cascades National Recreation Area can be the Nation's most significant, publicly important, and uniquely attractive outdoor recreational area, and that this recognition and

usage can be achieved while still maintaining and preserving the unique and world-famous qualities of natural beauty with which the area has been in such an outstanding way naturally endowed.

It is the view of the committee that fishing and the enjoyment of fishing be encouraged and maintained under an active program of fishery management by the State of Washington, and that hunting be carried on in those areas of the North Cascades National Recreation Area which lend themselves to this, under the administration of the State of Washington, but, that areas having specific scenic and esthetic wildlife values be recognized, protected, and managed as such.

It is the view of the committee that the area offers unique and unusual opportunities for camping, for hiking, and for nature viewing, and facilities for these purposes should be encouraged and, where desirable, developed, always in keeping, however, with the natural character of the area.

It is suggested that several of the approaches to the North Cascades National Recreation Area are, in themselves, scenic and unique and should be preserved and maintained for their natural wonders and for outdoor recreational purposes.

It is the view of the committee that the North Cascades area offers a number of presently known, strategically valuable areas for skiing and winter sports development, and may also contain other areas having potential value for these purposes which may not presently have been fully evaluated. It is felt that adequate provision should be made for the present and ultimate use of these areas.

It is recommended that where these present and potential winter sports sites are located in Wilderness Areas, that provision be made for access to them and development of them by a system of multiple-purpose recreational corridors.

It is the view of the committee that Wilderness Areas be maintained in the highest, unspoiled, and undeveloped state in conformity with the principles of the Wilderness Act. And, that multiple-purpose outdoor recreational areas be made available for legitimate outdoor recreational developments of all types, but on a planned basis, and that all construction be in keeping with the natural character of the North Cascades and be carried out in such a manner as to enhance, rather than to detract from, these great natural values.

It is the view of the committee that the area adjacent to the North Cascades Cross-State Highway may become the most heavily utilized of all the multiple-purpose outdoor recreational areas embraced within the North Cascades National Recreation Area, and it is recommended that this important multiple purpose outdoor recreational area be managed and developed by the administering agency in a manner that will encourage, where desirable, both public and commercial outdoor recreational facilities and uses, but that these developments be on a planned basis and in complete conformity with the natural character of the North Cascades.

The Committee particularly suggests that the North Cascades National Recreation Area offers an unusual potential for scientific studies and that these be encouraged in the interest of scientific advancement and the education of younger people in the value and appreciation of natural resources.

RECOMMENDED BOUNDARIES:

The committee recommends that the total North Cascades National Recreation Area be as shown on the accompanying map.

The committee recommends that within the North Cascades National Recreation Area there be Congressionally defined the following Wilderness Areas: Okanogan Wilderness Area, Eldorado Peak Wilderness Area, Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, and The Pickets Wilderness Area; and that they be considered as areas of highest preservation.

The committee recommends that those areas not designated as Wilderness Areas be designated Multiple-Purpose Outdoor Recreational Areas as defined on the accompanying map.

The committee recommends that specific consideration be given to approach corridors as a part of the total plan and that consideration be given to interior corridors, for the purpose of penetrating Wilderness Areas where they are desirable for access, use and development of winter sports areas.

The committee recommends that access be maintained to Ross Lake for boaters, and that an adequate portion of the shoreline of Ross Lake be designated as a Multiple-Purpose Outdoor Recreational Area, in order that the highest possible general public enjoyment can be achieved.

\* \* \* \* \*

In arriving at its recommendations the members of the Sub-Committee on Use did a lot of talking:

DISCUSSION DURING MEETING OF  
SUB-COMMITTEE ON USE

April 26, 1966

GOVERNOR'S DIRECTIONS

Mr. Biggs opened the meeting and briefly outlined the charge of Governor Evans to delineate the uses of the area, pointing out those which should be limited and those which should qualify as extensive recreation areas; additional pertinent comments on such non-conforming uses as power development could form a part of the overall analysis; generally agreed that Mt. Baker, Ross Lake, Lake Chelan and the North Cross-State Highway corridor qualify as recreation areas; generally agreed that the Okanogan, Eldorado Peak, Glacier Peak, and The Pickets qualify as wilderness areas. The Governor further charged that the Use Sub-committee emphasize land use in arriving at its decision and try to avoid the controversy between National Park and Forest Service management.

NORTH CASCADES HIGHWAY

Mr. Biggs: "I would assume that it is the consensus of those present that any portion of the Congressionally designated area which the (North Cascades) highway traverses should be protected to the extent that its natural character is retained to the highest degree...."

Mr. Andrist: "We agree with that, and make it clear that it should not be preserved as a total wilderness, in that development may be permitted...."

(Biggs) It is my concept that this will be a multiple recreational area of the highest intensity, but that it will be a planned and managed recreation area which will be esthetic and otherwise maintained in keeping with the character of the country. I can't think of any outdoor recreation that would be, per se, barred from this area....

POWER

Mr. Biggs: "Any legislation which is finally enacted should make provision for the demonstrated future power needs of the area."

Dr. Halliday: "Legislation should not specifically interfere with the Thunder Creek and Copper Creek projects of Seattle City Light in the future."

Dr. Bethel: "We do not know enough today to write all of the rules for the North Cascades; we cannot look that far into the future. We should suggest that provision be made in legislation for changing conditions, etc., and changes in the use of the area so long as it falls within the general context of the area dedicated to general recreational use. I cannot guess at what Seattle will need for power development in the future."

Admiral Lidstone: "This philosophy should apply to the whole statement of usage. If some clause could be included in the law which establishes this area that any time in the future there is a demonstrated need for a use and a source of electrical power, or a proven deposit of valuable minerals was required for the national welfare, this would not close the door completely...."

### LOGGING

Mr. Biggs: "As I understand, the forest products industry has no objection to the prohibition of taking timber in the area of the Crafts' Report." Dr. Bethel: "In spite of what the forest products industry is willing to forego in the way of this, it would be a mistake to place into prohibition the cutting of trees for any reason, as there are perfectly legitimate reasons for the cutting of timber."

Mr. Andrist: "That would take into account the problem of disease. By removing the diseased timber, you would also remove the cause of the disease."

Mr. Biggs: "I feel that the cutting of timber should not be prohibited, as there would have to be some cutting for road development, pest control, campground development, etc."

Admiral Lidstone: "The treatment of timber resources in this area should be restricted to those usages which are necessary and essential for the betterment and improvement of the stands of timber encompassed. For example, if you have a farm with an orchard on it, you prune it, you treat it, you fertilize it, and you take care of it. The end result is a beautiful orchard, and this same principle can be applied to timber."

Dr. Halliday: "There has been increasing pressure to leave the wild stands as they are. There has been some uproar concerning the logging sales within the Mt. Baker Recreation Area, as they termed the sale due to blow-down. An inspection trip was made into the area and couldn't see where any trees had been blown down...."

### MINING

The Committee recognizes that the area under consideration has a present and potential value for hydro-electric power, for mining, and for grazing; that the Committee recommends that provision be made where necessary to carry on these functions....

Dr. Halliday: "There should be something indicating that it would not be necessarily true of every square mile or thousand-square miles. I would recommend that the wordage be such that it be in the majority of the area."

Mr. Ahlquist: "What constitutes the majority and who knows where a valuable mineral deposit might be found? I would think that if there is going to be an allowance made for modern electronic prospecting and a valuable mineral deposit were found, where is this majority of the area?"

WINTER SPORTS

Dr. Bethel: "One of the things which concerns me about this is that there seems to be a limited view of the long-term potential of winter sports...."

Admiral Lidstone: "The opinion of this group is then to leave the specific designation of the areas which are suitable to skiing to the skiing organizations; the same is true of hunting to the Game Department, and true of other uses. I don't know enough about the areas to firmly commit myself. This committee should bring in those groups of people...."

Mr. Andrist: "For example, the alpine ski establishment that utilizes the tramway that goes several miles to the top of a mountain with over-night stops, and it may take a day or two to ski back. If we put these specific areas into wilderness, we might be closing some which would be good for this...."

Mr. Peyton: "A lot of areas are just being considered for skiing potential, and the skiers themselves have written them off...."

Dr. Halliday: "What I was trying to say is that ski associations and the Mountaineers do not believe there is any great ski potential scattered throughout the area and there appears to be no conflict."

Mr. Ward: "Our hope would be that where areas are now known to be desirably potential recreation sites, they be excluded from the wilderness area, assuming this would be practical...."

WILDERNESS

It was generally agreed that the Okanogan, Eldorado, Glacier Peak and The Pickets qualified as wilderness areas, with those areas specifically suited for winter recreation developments to be excluded.

Mr. Biggs: "In those portions of wilderness areas which lend themselves to reasoned and well-planned ski developments, they be placed in corridor areas wherever possible to assure the opportunity of this development...."

Admiral Lidstone: "I don't feel it would be possible to protect every mountain peak, stand of timber, etc., in this area; have to have some reasonable exceptions to this thing. When we give freely of a wilderness areas, which are tremendous in scope, it looks as if it is a fair swap for a potential development up here where timber can be used commercially. You cannot have everything for the recreationist or, conversely, for the timber concerns...."

ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. Andrist: "The powers of the board simply should not be advisory alone, although total management capacity is too strong."

Mr. Biggs: "We were thinking of policy and planning, although administering would be in the agency, and the Board would hold the reins on the agency. The Board would almost have to have a planning staff."

Dr. Halliday: "Isn't this basically a coordinating board of Forest Service, Interior and State?"

Mr. Andrist: "Should we create a board like a planning commission, in that it does not originate the plans, but rules on acceptability?"

Dr. Bethel: "What you are talking about is a policy board and the very first thing that would happen would be a comprehensive plan and the principal things which would be the functions to assure against capricious administrative activities which were in violation of the Act. Special interests or protests would go to them directly and be heard, their views reflected, and thought about...."

MR. BIGGS WROTE GOVERNOR EVANS - \_\_\_\_\_  
May 9, 1966

"I, therefore, recommend and I am confident that the committee would concur in this recommendation, that before completing the deliberations of your total committee, you appoint still a third and numerically small committee which would further study the subject of boundaries. This committee, I feel, should be composed of persons having a special interest in this topic. I further feel that if this question could be more generally agreed to and resolved, the product of the entire committee's deliberations would have been thorough, complete and would have been added to, finally, in this matter."

MR. ORELL WROTE MR. BIGGS - \_\_\_\_\_  
May 5, 1966

Mr. John A. Biggs, Director of Game  
State of Washington Department of Game  
600 North Capitol Way  
Olympia, Washington

Dear John:

This is in response to your letter of May 4, 1966....

In general the recommendations as to use... have my general agreement.

There are, however, serious objections to the boundary changes which are at variance from the external boundaries of the North Cascades Study Team Report, to which little reference is made in your proposed letter and in the minutes of the meeting of April 26.

The map shows two corridors of the White Chuck and Suiattle Rivers labeled "wilderness buffer zone." According to the proposed definition of this zone timber cutting would be limited to disease control and recreational development. The North Cascades Study Report classified these areas as available commercial forest land. The study team did not recommend their inclusion in any area other than their present status of commercial forest land, administered by the Snoqualmie National Forest.

It is difficult for me to understand the extension of these boundaries through these two corridors. The effect will be to add a highly controversial tone to the Governor's Committee and certainly if carried forward would find the sharp opposition of the forest industries, which to this point has not disagreed with much of the report.

Also objected to specifically is the proposed Lake Chelan Recreation Area which, as indicated on the subcommittee's report, is much larger than that recommended by either the Park Service, the Forest Service, or the Study Report. Here too commercial forest land is included, namely the west slope of the Twisp River drainage and a small area in the Lucerne-Holden region.

Again, the objections to removing this additional acreage from the Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests from direct administration and placing them in a mere limited classification will be strenuous and the whole North Cascades Study Report and its recommendations as amended by this committee will become highly controversial....

The Governor finally appoints the sub-committee to recommend boundaries - May 10, 1966

John Biggs, Chairman

William Halliday

Bernard Orell

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF GOVERNOR'S SUB-COMMITTEE ON BOUNDARIES

JUNE 3, 1966

RECOMMENDATION #1: The committee recommends that the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area should be included as a part of the Congressionally defined North Cascades National Recreation Area, and it is understood that this involves the inclusion of three small extensions to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area.

RECOMMENDATION #2: The committee recommends that the Eldorado Peak Wilderness Area should follow the Stehekin River to Bridge Creek, thence along Rainbow Ridge to the eastern boundary of the national park proposed in the Crafts Report; thence northerly to the North Cascades Cross State Highway Recreation Corridor; thence westerly to Ragged Ridge; along Ragged Ridge to Ruby Mountain; from Ruby Mountain westerly along to the North Cascades Cross State Highway Recreation Corridor to the west boundary of the Forest Service proposal as contained in the North Cascades Study Report, thence southerly to the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; thence following the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area east to the point of beginning.

RECOMMENDATION #3: The committee recommends that the Okanogan Wilderness Area be extended to the general area of the east shore of Ross Lake, but that a reasonably narrow area of lake shore, probably approximately 1/2 mile, be retained as multiple purpose recreational area, in order that full and rounded public enjoyment of that section of Ross Lake may be achieved and maintained.

RECOMMENDATION #4: The committee recommends that the Horseshoe Basin area be included as a part of the Okanogan Wilderness Area. This involves a reasonable minor expansion of the Okanogan Wilderness Area.

RECOMMENDATION #5: The North Cascades Recreation Area. North of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, the west boundary of the North Cascades Recreation Area should follow the proposed western boundary for a North Cascades Recreation Area as shown by the Forest Service proposal in the North Cascades Study Report, and this should run as far north as the Skagit River corridor; that the east exterior boundary of the North Cascades Recreation Area should be that recommended by the Crafts proposal for a national park, as contained in the North Cascades Study Report, as far north as Washington Pass; thence north to the Needles; thence northeast along Delaney Ridge; thence north to Last Chance Point; following topographic features wherever possible; and that the area lying east of this line to the line of the Forest Service proposal as contained in the North Cascades Study Report should continue to be managed under ordinary Forest Service concepts and standards, but the committee strongly feels that the fundamental, highest value is preservation and outdoor recreation and the committee

recommends that the administering agency in this area undertake timber cutting only at times and places and in a manner which will to the minimum degree possible interfere with the preservation and recreation concept.

RECOMMENDATION #6: The North Cascades Cross State Highway. The committee recommends that all of the area adjoining each side of the North Cascades Cross State Highway from the highway right-of-way to the point of the nearest major ridge top be managed as a multiple purpose recreational area, and that beyond the major ridge top the management be according to the designation Congressionally given the area.

RECOMMENDATION #7: The committee recommends that the Twin Lakes area, which is now included in the Mount Baker National Forest, should be included in the Congressionally defined North Cascades National Recreation Area.

RECOMMENDATION #8: The committee recommends that the Monte Cristo-Big 4 Area should not be included in the Congressionally defined North Cascades National Recreation Area, and the area should be managed under ordinary Forest Service concepts and standards, but the committee strongly feels that the fundamental, highest value is preservation and outdoor recreation and the committee recommends that the administering agency in this area undertake timber cutting only at times and places and in a manner which will to the minimum degree possible interfere with the preservation and recreation concepts.

RECOMMENDATION #9: The Committee firmly recommends that all of the proposed North Cascades National Recreation Area be administered by the United States Forest Service, excepting only that portion recommended as the Picket National Park. It is the Committee's recommendation that this proposed National Park be administered by the National Park Service.

Attached to this report is a map which specifically sets forth these several boundary recommendations. The recommendations of the committee as to boundaries is unanimous.

NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK: On this subject, the members of the committee engaged in a lengthy, involved, and, frankly at times, heated discussion. Dr. Halliday expressed the view that persons interested in the establishment of a national park in the North Cascades felt it to be only logical that some national park should be located within the total proposed national recreation area, in order to balance out and make complete a total concept of a nationally significant, multi-purpose area of outdoor recreation and natural preservation.

It was his further view that, because of the total Congressionally defined recreational and preservation concept now under consideration, this park need not be as large as had heretofore been desired, and that the addition of a park proposal would enhance the chances of Congressional adoption of the total North Cascades plan.

He requested committee consideration of a national park which would include the present Forest Service managed Mount Baker Recreational Area and the Picket Wilderness Area; an area some 500,000 acres in size. Neither Mr. Orell, nor myself, could concur with or agree to this proposal.

Mr. Orell expressed his willingness to recommend that the Picket Wilderness Area be managed by the agency charged with the total administration of the proposed North Cascades National Recreation Area according to pure national park criteria, without it being specifically designated as a national park. I supported this proposal as an acceptable compromise. Dr. Halliday, however, strongly expressed it to be his feeling and of the people and groups for whom he spoke, that they wanted a national park by name, administered by the National Park Service.

A discussion ensued as to a national park proposal which would include the Picket Wilderness Area and an area of Mount Shuksan alone. This proposal envisions a park of approximately 335,000 acres, to be included within the North Cascades National Recreation Area. Agreement was reached on this.

The committee, therefore, recommends to you the Picket National Park; approximately 335,000 acres in size, including the Mount Shuksan Area, but excluding the Mount Baker Recreational Area. The proposed park would lie north of the North Cascades Cross State Highway and would not include any portion of Ross Lake. The proposed boundaries for this national park are as shown on the attached map.

It is additionally recommended that if suitable areas for administrative facilities are not available within the proposed park boundary, small additional areas may be added, but only for this purpose.

It is the recommendation of the committee that this be a truly wilderness-type and completely undeveloped national park, that this is its unique and natural character, and that this condition should remain unspoiled. Hunting would not be permitted, but fishing would be maintained. The committee strongly opposes and equally strongly recommends against the construction of sightseeing types of roads, heliports, aerial tramways, or any of the appurtenances of this type which were recommended as a part of the North Cascades National Park proposed by the Federally established North Cascades Task Force. It is the view of the committee that these things would

result in the despoilment of a truly great and uniquely wonderful wilderness area.

It is the further view of the committee that a Congressionally defined North Cascades National Recreation Area, of approximately 1,800,000 acres, containing a unique and undeveloped wilderness-type national park, defined wilderness areas, and multiple purpose recreational areas will provide a blending of outdoor recreational opportunity and great unspoiled natural beauty, unparalleled and unequalled in any other place on the North American Continent - truly national in character and significance, and totally adapted to the outdoor recreational interest of all people.

The recommendation of the committee as it relates to the Picket National Park, its location, its boundaries, its size, its preservation, its use, and its management is unanimous.

**REMARKS:** The committee had a great deal of difficulty in arriving at a decision on the subject of a national park and its recommendation is one which has made necessary a reconciling of the previously held views of all of its members. Mr. Orell and myself agreed to support the proposal for a Picket National Park only if Dr. Halliday could deliver to us reasonable assurances that groups who have sought a national park in the North Cascades would abide by this committee recommendation and lend support and active assistance to the total plan for a Congressionally defined North Cascades National Recreation Area. We further asked that assurance be given us that the groups who have sought a national park in the North Cascades would not now attempt to enlarge upon the committee's proposed park. We especially needed to be assured that this would not be done as a part of Congressional committee hearings on this subject.

Dr. Halliday has given these assurances. He stated it to be his belief that the national park groups which are resident to the State of Washington will accept this commitment and conscientiously adhere to it. He has further stated that, while he cannot guarantee the support of the national groups to the same end, he will conscientiously attempt to seek this type of support and adherence to this committee proposal.

He, in turn and fairly so, has asked that groups represented by Mr. Orell and by myself and, in fact, all interested groups, be conscientiously and faithfully asked to take similar positions of support and adherence. Mr. Orell and I have agreed that we can and will conscientiously seek this type of support.

It is the consensus of all three members of the committee that if unified public approval for the total North Cascades proposal can be achieved, the best public interest of our State and of the Nation will have been served.

The local and national North Cascades Park advocates cannot comply with Mr. Biggs' requested assurances. The three members of the Boundary Committee must realize the utter foolishness of their having considered such unrealistic stipulations!

**MRS. HAIG COMMENTS TO GOVERNOR EVANS -** \_\_\_\_\_

June 14, 1966

It took the North Cascades Study team nearly three years to complete a report with some twenty-one recommendations, one of which included a proposed National Park of 698,000 acres. In making their report they had all of the information and advice of government and public officials as well as lay citizens. Their report among other recommendations included the Eldorado Peaks as part of this park...

Under the able leadership of our Governor an advisory committee was appointed by him to help decide on a National Park for Washington... Later a sub-committee of three was appointed to work out boundaries for a proposed National Park, with Mr. Biggs as chairman.

The result of this is a proposed "Picket Range National Park" as previously described. It is a totally wilderness park rather than a park with a wilderness core which does not take into consideration the various interests of the general public...

In this report by the Biggs committee I find considerable conflict not only with the previous testimony given at the public hearing but with my idea of what a National Park should be. I could not conscientiously approve this report without conflict with my thoughts on the matter...

I commend the Governor for his efforts to establish a National Park.

**DR. HALLIDAY COMMENTS TO GOVERNOR EVANS -** \_\_\_\_\_

June 8, 1966

I indicated that there might well be a need for a sightseeing road to Copper Mountain in the proposed National Park, and Mr. Orell indicated that he had no objection.

Mr. Biggs and Mr. Orell inquired whether I personally would support this proposal wholeheartedly, vigorously and actively. I pledged to do so, for I believe that this is a far-sighted plan which, without any significant infringement, meets the needs of our state's people admirably.

Second, Mr. Biggs and Mr. Orell requested reasonable assurances of support from other conservation leaders. I indicated that I would seek support from various national organizations but could not make guarantees. Within our own state, however, it was my impression that considerable support would be forthcoming since it was so clearly an acceptable compromise.





## STATE OF WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS  
GOVERNOR

July 14, 1966

The Honorable Henry M. Jackson, U.S.S., Chairman  
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Jackson:

I, as Governor of the State of Washington, have been asked to officially comment on the North Cascades Study Report and the proposals contained in it for the future use and management of the Federal lands located in the North Cascades region of the State of Washington. For the reason that the report has now been printed and my comment could not be officially made a part of it, I am addressing this official statement to you, as Chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and as a United States Senator for the State of Washington.

I am also doing this for the reason that the Senate version of any legislation having to do with the future use of the North Cascades will be deliberated by your Committee, and, I, thus, feel it to be appropriate that I should officially address my remarks and comment to you.

I would appreciate your conveying my official expression to the appropriate Federal governmental agencies involved, and I am, additionally, directly conveying to the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior a copy of this letter and my official comment.

Sincerely yours,

*Daniel J. Evans*  
Daniel J. Evans  
Governor

DJE:ja

cc: Honorable Orville L. Freeman, Secretary  
United States Department of Agriculture

Honorable Stewart L. Udall, Secretary  
United States Department of Interior

GOVERNOR DANIEL J. EVANS'  
NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL RECREATION AREA  
REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**THE NORTH CASCADES REGION OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON**  
**Its preservation, its public use, its Congressional designation**

**OFFICIAL COMMENT**

DANIEL J. EVANS, Governor  
The State of Washington

**P R E F A C E**

This report and the proposals it contains has its foundation in three months of concentrated study and effort by a special North Cascades Study Committee which I have officially caused to be created for the purpose of counseling and advising me in connection with this matter, which is of significant importance to all of the people of the State of Washington, and, in fact, to the people of the entire United States. This committee was composed of representative citizens of the State of Washington having a broad field of interest in and knowledge of the North Cascades Region.

The members of the committee were: Mr. H. Maurice Ahlquist, Mr. John Andrist, Mr. Lewis A. Bell, Dr. James S. Bethel, Mr. John A. Biggs, Mr. Bert L. Cole, Mrs. Neil Haig, Dr. William R. Halliday, Mr. Robert C. Hill, Admiral Nicholas A. Lidstone (Ret.), Mr. Charles H. Odegaard, Mr. Bernard L. Orell, Mr. Daniel B. Ward, Mr. Jonathan F. Whetzel, Mr. Wilfred Woods, and Mr. George D. Zahn, and I officially and personally express to them my deep appreciation and that of the citizens of the State of Washington for their effort, interest, and their outstanding contribution of citizenship.

Together, we have carefully reviewed the proposals and the reasoning leading to them contained in the Federal North Cascades Study Report. We

consider this report to be an excellent documentary. The Task Force, consisting of Dr. George A. Selke, Mr. Arthur W. Greeley, Dr. Owen S. Stratton, Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr., and Dr. Edward C. Crafts as its Chairman, should be highly commended for the diligent and conscientious manner in which their study was carried out.

We have carefully evaluated the separate proposals of the team members representing the United States Forest Service, of the team members representing the United States Park Service, and the majority proposal presented by its Chairman, Dr. Edward C. Crafts. We are unable to conclude on a basis of our reasoning and after carefully measuring public opinion in the State of Washington that any single one of these proposals has received substantial public support, and no single one of the proposals, in our opinion, appears to fully take into account the needs of all persons and groups who have an interest in the future of the truly unique and unusual North Cascades, one of nature's great natural wonderlands.

We have, therefore, developed a new proposal which is, in fact, a new concept of natural preservation and outdoor recreational opportunity. As Governor of the State of Washington, it is now my official proposal and I present it on behalf of the people of the State of Washington. It is that there be Congressionally established:

## THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

I recommend that by specific Act of Congress there be created the North Cascades National Recreation Area, approximately one million eight hundred thousand (1,800,000) acres in size. That within the total North Cascades National Recreation Area there be established by Congress the following Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas, Wilderness Areas, and a wilderness-type National Park with defined boundaries.

I recommend that this Act of Congress specifically dedicate the North Cascades National Recreation Area in perpetuity as an area of natural preservation whose primary use shall be outdoor recreation for all people.

I recommend that other multiple uses, such as mining, grazing, power development, limited timber removal where necessary for road construction and recreational development or disease control, be per-

mitted in the North Cascades National Recreation Area. These uses should be in keeping with the separate land classifications within the total area and compatible with the primary and fundamental use of natural preservation and outdoor recreation. I recommend that these be secondary uses and always subordinate to the primary dedication of the entire area to outdoor recreation.

I recommend the enacting legislation insure that all developments of any kind which occur in the North Cascades National Recreation Area shall be on a planned and comprehensive basis in keeping with the needs of the area in which they are proposed to be located and in keeping with the total natural concept of the North Cascades National Recreation Area. These developments should be planned in such a manner as to enhance, rather than detract from, the great natural beauty and scenic wonder of these lands and waters.

## THE NORTH CASCADES ADVISORY BOARD

I recommend that by specific Act of Congress there be created the North Cascades Advisory Board.

I propose that this Board should consist of the Governor of the State of Washington, or his representative; the Secretary of Agriculture, or his representative; and, the Secretary of the Interior, or his representative. This Board should receive and review from the Federal agencies charged with administering the North Cascades National Recreation Area a comprehensive plan for the development and permanent public use of these lands.

I recommend that this Board should periodically hear the views of the general public as they relate to uses of the North Cascades National Recreation Area. The Board should convey its views on these matters to the Federal agencies charged with administering the North Cascades National Recreation Area as policy counsel, in order that the general public interest may at all times be well served.

I further recommend that the Board should receive and review from the administering Federal agencies development plans for the North Cascades National Recreation Area and should offer counsel to the administering agencies in connection with these development plans.

I further recommend that this Board should periodically review the entire management objectives of the Federal agencies administering the North Cascades National Recreation Area as a means of assuring the general public that the Congressional mandates and directives which are a part of the basic North Cascades National Recreation Act are being conscientiously observed.

I suggest that the North Cascades Advisory Board should have no direct administrative or management responsibilities of any kind.

## MANAGEMENT

I recommend that all of the North Cascades National Recreation Area, excepting that part proposed to be included in the North Cascades National

Park, be managed by the United States Forest Service, and that the North Cascades National Park be managed by the United States Park Service.

### THE NORTH CROSS STATE HIGHWAY

I recommend that the Congressional Act creating the North Cascades National Recreation Area make available to the State of Washington an area of land of sufficient size to adequately provide for all presently known and future foreseeable needs of the

State for the construction of the North Cross State Highway. The State of Washington, as a part of the basic Congressional Act, should also be guaranteed the permanent right to regulate and control travel and commerce across that highway.

### MULTIPLE PURPOSE RECREATION AREAS

I recommend that within the North Cascades National Recreation Area there be established by Congress the following Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas: The Mount Baker Recreation Area, the Ross Lake Recreation Area, the Lake Chelan Recreation Area, the Cascade River Recreation Area, and the North Cascades Highway Recreation Area.

In these Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas, I propose that fishing and hunting be carried on under the administration of the State of Washington, that intensive development of winter sports be encouraged, that orderly and well-planned campground and road developments occur for the purpose of providing all types of outdoor recreational opportunity for the general public. I stress that these developments should be of a nature which do not detract from the natural beauty of the area.

I recommend that other multiple uses, such as mining, grazing, power development, limited timber removal where necessary for road construction and recreational development or disease control, be permitted in the Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas. These uses should be in keeping with the separate land classifications within the total area and compatible with the primary and fundamental use of natural preservation and outdoor recreation. I recommend that these be secondary uses and always subordinate to the primary dedication of the entire area to outdoor recreation.

My proposal envisions approximately four hundred thirty thousand (430,000) acres of the total North Cascades National Recreation Area being designated as Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas.

### WILDERNESS AREAS

I recommend that within the North Cascades National Recreation Area there be established by Congress the following Wilderness Areas: The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, the Eldorado Wilderness Area, the Okanogan Wilderness Area, and a wilderness core for the Mt. Baker area, including Mt. Baker itself.

In these Wilderness Areas, I propose that uses and developments be according to criteria established in the Wilderness Act of 1964 and that such uses and developments as are authorized in that Act be permitted and that limiting of such uses and developments as are provided for in this Act continue to prevail.

I further propose that where winter sports areas prove to have a high value, provision for access to these areas be made in the form of multiple purpose recreation corridors.

I recommend that provision also be made in the proposed Eldorado Wilderness Area for boundary modification if Seattle City Light plans to utilize its permit for a Thunder Creek dam.

I further recommend that in the Wilderness Areas fishing and hunting be administered by the State of Washington.

My proposal envisions approximately one million-fifty thousand (1,050,000) acres of the total North Cascades National Recreation Area being designated as Wilderness Areas.

## THE NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK

I recommend that within the North Cascades National Recreation Area there be established the North Cascades National Park, located in what is presently known as the western portion of the North Cascades primitive area together with Mount Shuksan.

This is the climatic area of the Northern Cascade Mountains. I recommend that this be a wilderness-type National Park with a minimum of development of any kind. I suggest, however, that there should not be precluded a scenic-type road which would assist persons in viewing the natural beauty of this

area—a road in the area of Copper Mountain Ridge would serve this purpose.

I recommend that the North Cascades National Park be managed according to traditional National Park criteria. Fishing would be permitted, but hunting would be prohibited. Other uses would be limited as they are ordinarily limited in wilderness-type National Parks.

My proposal envisions approximately three hundred-twenty thousand (320,000) acres of the total North Cascades National Recreation Area being designated as a wilderness-type National Park.

## SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend that the Monte Cristo-Big Four region, and the area generally centered around the Twisp River, lying between the Cascade Divide and the eastern Eldorado Peaks boundary as defined by the Forest Service, not be included in the North Cascades National Recreation Area. They should be managed by the United States Forest Service under ordinary Forest Service concepts and standards. I strongly suggest and recommend that the fundamental highest value of these areas is preservation and outdoor recreation. I recommend that the Forest Service in these areas undertake timber cutting only at times and places and in a manner which will offer minimum interference with preservation and recreation concepts.

I recommend that road construction occur only as far north as Rowland Point on Ross Lake, and that the use of high speed power boats on the lake be strictly prohibited.

I suggest that the entire North Cascades National Recreation Area offers an unusual potential for scientific study and I strongly recommend that studies of this kind be encouraged in the interest of scientific advancement and the education of younger people in the value and appreciation of natural resources.

It is my sincere belief, and I firmly feel the belief of a majority of the citizens of the State of Washington, that if these Congressional designations with their accompanying proposals be enacted, that the best public interest of the people of the State of Washington and, in fact, the people of the entire Nation will have been well served. There will have been created in the North Cascades region of the State of Washington a new, significant national asset, probably the Nation's greatest national outdoor recre-

ation area. The area would include Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas, Wilderness Areas, and a wilderness-type National Park. The area would offer a blending of outdoor recreational opportunity and interest unparalleled in the United States, and provide for permanent preservation of the great natural wonders of the North Cascades.

I hope that these proposals may be viewed with favor.

I attach to this official comment a map which illustrates my view as to proposed boundaries for the total North Cascades National Recreation Area and its interior Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas, Wilderness Areas, and a wilderness-type National Park. I am prepared to discuss the proposed boundaries in detail.

I respectfully request that I be afforded the opportunity, either through myself or my designated representatives, to participate in discussions preliminary to the actual drafting of legislation embodying my proposals or any other Congressional proposals having to do with the North Cascades.

I am not at this time officially commenting on those proposals having to do with various recreational areas, uses, and land designations in the southerly portion of the North Cascades, generally in the area from Stevens Pass to Mount Rainier, as well as other items which were a part of the comments of the Federal North Cascades Study Team. I expect to officially comment on these matters in the near future and would appreciate being accorded this privilege.

DANIEL J. EVANS, Governor  
The State of Washington



We wrote each member of the Governor's 17-man committee for his reactions to the final report.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON 98501

DANIEL B. WARD, DIRECTOR

DANIEL J. EVANS, GOVERNOR



July 13, 1966

....

I feel that development along the lines proposed by the Governor's Committee will best serve the growing needs of outdoor recreation and tourism in the State as a rapidly expanding factor of our economy. Further, I feel the State's recommendations will best serve the interests of our own people whose pursuits and pleasures in our vast recreation areas differ widely in choice and activity.

Such a development program will open the door to planned tourist and recreation functions which will become a part of our economic picture. It is not our intention to let such development grow without guide and control, but to be in keeping with overall planning of land use as forecast by the Planning People in the Department of Commerce....

Beyond an official "Department of Commerce interest" on these aspects I also have a very personal interest in skiing, fishing, hiking, and camping. I am sure you are aware of the Governor's personal interests in these fields also....

Very truly yours,

Daniel B. Ward  
Director

MR. BIGGS REPLIED - \_\_\_\_\_  
July 8, 1966

You have requested my comment in connection with the proposals of Governor Evans' Study Committee in the future preservation and management of the North Cascades. I regard the proposal of the Governor's Committee as being an outstandingly fine one. In the area of preservation and public use, it goes far beyond anything yet proposed.

First and foremost, and in the interest of all conservationists, it provides for a Congressional dedication and preservation of 1,800,000 acres of the North Cascades in perpetuity. This has to be the goal of all persons who have a sincere interest in the perpetuation of an unspoiled North Cascades.

Secondly, it Congressionally dedicates the area in perpetuity for purposes of outdoor recreation, and by combining Multiple Purpose Recreation Areas, Wilderness Areas, and a wilderness-type National Park, it will provide for all time outdoor recreational aspects and opportunities which will appeal and can be used by all outdoor recreationists.

The proposed North Cascades National Recreation Area, for these reasons, will be the first great outdoor recreational area of its kind in the United States. It will be unique and different, and it will be a great national asset.

LEWIS A. BELL  
WILLIAM F. INGRAM  
NEWELL SMITH

BELL, INGRAM & SMITH  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW  
314-316 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING  
EVERETT, WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE  
ALPINE 9-4124  
ALPINE 9-4125

July 8, 1966

....

I was undoubtedly included on the Committee by reason of my association with the Washington State Sports Council and because of my long and somewhat unsuccessful effort to cause the cities of Seattle and Tacoma to open their municipal watersheds to public entry and recreational use...

My interest in conservation originally stemmed from my advocacy of being a fly fisherman and the close association such activity gives with the out of doors. Seeing the State of Washington faced with tremendous population pressures I have long considered it essential that the people of this state act now while wild areas are still available to preserve the same not only for their present recreational values but for the inhanement of the lives of future generations. I earnestly hope that future generations may enjoy living in the State of Washington in the same manner and for the same reasons as we now do, which enjoyment is immeasurably enhanced by our ability to quickly and easily reach and use the Cascade Mountain region.

I consider the Governor's report to be an excellent example of the attainment of the goal of preservation and protection of the North Cascades for the benefit of all regardless of the individual needs and desires of each. In some measure, the compromise reached by the Governor's Committee gives in substantial measure, benefits desired by each interest group represented on the Committee without causing significant harm to ligitimate economic interests who must use our natural resources and consume the same in order to maintain our economy and standard of living.

Timber, grazing, mining, water power and development and other economic demands have been, in my opinion, equitably balanced and made compatable with the demands of those who would hike, picnic, fish, hunt, observe and do all the other things that we deem to be recreational activity.

I consider the Governor's recommendations to be an improvement on the federal report by reason of the fact that the entire North Cascades area is in effect zoned by a comprehensive plan giving to designated areas which are a part of the entire area the highest and best use. The report should be reviewed as an entity and no single area should be singled out for praise or criticism until its relationship to the other areas of the North Cascades is properly evaluated.

In effect, the Governor's report creates an integrated national area for all of the varied types of recreation from automobile riders to those who would simply observe nature in its primeval condition forever preserved.

To my knowledge, no other national area has ever been suggested that could accomplish all of these purposes.

Further, the Governor's report is revolutionary in that it recommends an advisory committee in which the State of Washington stands on equal status with the National Park Service and National Forest Service in the administration of federal lands within a state boundary. I am hopeful and envisage that this advisory committee, although it has only the powers of review and of policy and no powers of actual management or implementation will afford a forum in which the changing needs of future generations of citizens of the State of Washington can debate and make known to the Federal Government the recreational uses they want as well as a place

where public opinion can be publicly expressed for all to hear and read if the Federal Government fails to carry out in its management policies the principals of conservation now sought to be put into effect for present and future generations by the establishment of this area as a National Recreation Area.

As a member of the Washington State Sports Council, I yielded to a National park in compromise with the North Cascades Conservation Council yielding to the hunting demands in other areas of the North Cascades.

Mr. Bell is mistaken in that the North Cascades Conservation Council has not yielded to Mr. Biggs' hunting demands in all areas but Governor Evans' proposed park.

I know that both the North Cascades Conservation Council members and the Washington State Sportsmen's Council members will not merely by the association of its representatives come to full unanimity on all conservation subjects, but in my opinion, one of the greatest gains for conservation coming out of the deliberations of the Governor's Committee was the realization that both organizations have common purpose, to-wit: The preservation and protection of outdoor values from the encroachments of a materialistic economic society. I do hope such realization will bear fruit and that all of the members of both organizations can fully grasp the power and ability to accomplish our purposes by acting together and in unison to the greatest possible degree consistent with basic principal.

If the Governor's recommendation were to be rejected out of hand by the Federal Government at least the mutual admiration that these two organizations should have for each other in the attainment of their common goal and the discovery of that fact by each organization would be a most substantial attainment from our efforts on the Committee.

I do hope having on this occasion compromised what seemed to be irreconcilable difficulties, the Washington State Sportsmen's Council and the North Cascades Conservation Council can continue to have some sort of communication and liaison in order that on subjects of mutual interest or compromisable goals they can bring their full weight jointly to bear toward the attainment of such goals.

DR. HALLIDAY STATED

June 17, 1966

This proposal is remarkably in the highest conservation tradition. It provides exceptional preservation and machinery for assuring it. Its emergence from so divergent a committee is truly historic. . . . The development and approval of this proposal is a gratifying demonstration that others besides our own groups have directed constructive thought and contributed valuable concepts to protection of this magnificent area. I personally believe that it is clearly superior to any other that has been advanced for the north Cascades. . . .

I speak as a former advocate of a very large national park in the north Cascades, extending from Twin Lakes and Mt. Baker to the Chiwawa and Entiat Rivers, who has come to realize that this proposal will do the job better.

This is not the proposal any one of us would have defined on the basis of personal preference alone. One of its great merits is that it represents the collective view of a diverse group deeply concerned with the protection of this superb area - and mindful that the needs of others merit respect. The concurrence is tenuous. Without the wilderness national park or any of the wilderness areas, it would be indefensible by conservationists. A larger national park would be equally intolerable to others, and now appears unnecessary.

MR. WHETZEL WROTE GOVERNOR EVANS - \_\_\_\_\_  
July 5, 1966

I have examined the draft of the state's North Cascades Study Committee Report enclosed with your letter of June 29, 1966. While I cannot support the Report entirely for reasons which to me are compelling, many portions of the Report are valuable and worth consideration by Congress. Considered as a whole I believe it represents a step forward in the thinking of various groups in this state that have special interests in the North Cascades....

I have three principal objections to the Report.

I. Our few remaining wilderness areas should not be opened up for access roads and facilities for skiing.

II. The proper use and management of the Eldorado Peak, Thunder Creek, Cascade Pass, Bridge Creek, Granite Creek and Stehekin area should be as a National Park and Recreation Area under the National Park Service.

III. The Report is silent on proposals of the federal study team for the Skagit Wild River and areas south of Stevens Pass, particularly the disastrous proposal to build a road up Jack Creek and over Fortune Pass and divide the proposed Alpine Lakes and Enchantment Wilderness areas.

MR. OMAK REPLIED \_\_\_\_\_  
July 17, 1966

I am news editor of the Omak Chronicle. I have lived 26 of my 34 years on the eastern fringes of the North Cascades, from Cashmere north to Omak. While sponsored largely by the Omak Chamber of Commerce, I represented all of Okanogan County on the Governor's Study Committee.

I have heartily endorsed the Governor's Committee plan after overcoming a few basic reservations. One of these was a natural dislike for fences, boundaries, rules and restrictions on an area I prize highly as a last frontier. The second reservation was an almost total disdain for a national park in the area we were studying. I was also quite irritated from time to time by the attitude of the ultra-conservationists, those purists who haughtily view the rest of the users of the wild outdoors as something which really ought to be using the service entrance.

I have felt always that preservation of our North Cascades in their wild state was necessary. I have realized that some dedication of this area would be necessary to achieve this.

I also have long felt there was some inconsistency among some conservation groups in their desire to limit access to use of the wilderness in the name of preserving it for future generations. Of what use is it to preserve something for no use? If we do not allow people access, for whom can we be claiming to preserve?

Those feelings lead me to support the Governor's Committee report. The North Cascades National Recreation Area concept provides something for everyone. It avoids most of the unnecessary duplications of agency and service implied in other plans, it regards the North Cascades more as a resource than as a relic or a museum piece, and it provides for a flexibility of development and management which will reflect the desires of the public.

My idea of the Pickets National Park is not a limited wilderness park, but as a fully developed park to give people entry, access and experience in a grand, scenic part of the North Cascades.

I would urge the North Cascades Conservation Council to lend its voice to the many now supporting the Governor's plan. If we, who prize the North Cascades so highly, cannot compro-

mise and reach some common ground, the matter will pass entirely out of our hands and what is created may please no one.

Certainly it does not serve the interests of our state to continue petty bickerings while people who have never seen our North Cascades prepare to carve them up.

I was very disappointed in the plank adopted recently by the state Democratic convention, for it simply dug up the buried hatchet and continued the conflict without shedding either light or intelligence on the matter.

Thank you for this opportunity to be heard. We as a nation cannot continue to be strong if we remain divided or if we continue to render inaccessible those stores of natural resources upon which our power and our greatness have grown.

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## U. S. PLANS OPPOSED

# Study Urges 335,000-Acre Cascades Wilderness Park

(See Page 5 for map.)

Differing sharply with federal recommendations for utilization of the vast North Cascades area, a Washington State study team today recommended a 335,000-acre national park that would be "truly wilderness type and completely undeveloped."

The park would include the Picket Range and Mount Shuksan.

The state recommendations, announced by Gov. Dan Evans, were made by a subcommittee named by him after a public hearing on the federal proposals here in February.

The state's position is expected to win approval of a 17-member North Cascades study group which will meet here Tuesday afternoon.

**THE STATE** position differs in five major points with federal recommendations. The points are:

1. The 335,000-acre undeveloped national park.

The federal proposal was for a 698,000-acre national park, also including Ross Lake and the Eldorado Peaks, but with the park to be developed for widespread public access.

2. The state proposes an Eldorado Peaks Wilderness Area.

3. The state proposes a recreation area extending about a half mile back from all shores of Ross Lake, which runs north from City Light's Diablo Dam to the Canadian border.

4. The state proposes a ridgetop - to - ridgetop recreation area along the route of the proposed North Cross-State Highway linking Okanogan and Skagit Counties by way of the Methow Valley, Rainy Pass and the Skagit Valley.

The federal plan was for National Parks regulation

for most of the highway's length.

5. The state proposes a recreation area in the Stehkin Valley north of Lake Chelan. The federal plan placed that area in a national park.

**IN OTHER** recommendations, the state asks:

Retention of the Glacier Peak Wilderness area.

Creation of an Okanogan Wilderness Area from the present North Cascades Primitive Area with the addition of Horseshoe Basin.

Removal of the Twin Lakes area from the Mount Baker National Forest to give it national - recreation - area status and omission of the Monte Cristo-Big Four area from any recreation-area plan. However, the subcommittee urged that tim-

ber-cutting in this area be held to a minimum.

**THE SUBCOMMITTEE** urged Forest Service control of the defined area except for National Park Service control in the Picket Range-Mount Shuksan area.

Members of the subcommittee were John A. Biggs, director of the State Game Department; Dr. William S. Halliday, Seattle, a conservationist spokesman, and Bernard L. Orell, Tacoma, a Weyerhaeuser Co. official representing timber interests.

The state report is expected to be discussed fully in Ephrata tomorrow at concurrent meetings of the State Game Commission and the Washington State Sportsmen's Council.

NORTH CASCADES CONSERVATION COUNCIL

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